



Description

Evaporator tube for a sea water desalination system

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The invention relates to an evaporator tube for a sea water desalination system, whereby drinking water or water for domestic or industrial purposes, respectively, is extracted from the sea in particular in areas having scarce fresh-water resources.

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In practice, various processes for sea water desalination by distillation have found acceptance. The known systems employed for this purpose are: multi-stage flash systems (MSF), multi-effect systems (ME), as well as mechanical (MVC) and thermal (TMC) vapor compression systems. In all of these, a plurality of evaporator tubes is employed for evaporating the sea water and for recovering the evaporation energy, which evaporator tubes are typically combined into a bundle of evaporator tubes of, e.g., approx. 1000 evaporator tubes. These evaporator tubes are installed either upright, as in the case of falling film evaporators, or also horizontally.

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In operation, a sea water film is applied to the outer or inner side of the tube, and the steam thus generated is conducted to the other side of the tube where it condenses under a somewhat higher pressure, and thus also at a higher temperature. The condensation heat released in the process is conducted through the tube wall to the other side of the tube, where it results in the evaporation of a corresponding quantity of sea water from the film of sea water.

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Due to the operating conditions, the evaporator tubes in all systems must be resistant against both sea water and distilled water, while at the same time enabling good heat transition. Under practical conditions, evaporator tubes of aluminum alloys and of alloys with copper, nickel and iron (CuNiFe tubes) have hitherto found acceptance. Both materials are characterized by good heat conductivity. Aluminum tubes are more cost-effective but may economically and lastingly only be used at temperatures of up to 60 - 70 °C at the most. With CuNiFe tubes, on the other hand, it is possible to obtain an improved sea water resistance at even higher temperatures owing to a higher proportion of nickel. With an increasing nickel proportion, however, the prices for these evaporator tubes also increase, reducing the economical efficiency of the sea water desalination system as a whole. The currently used evaporator tubes moreover

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usually have a wall thickness of 2 mm, which does have a positive influence on the service life of the tubes, but also determines the weight of the entire sea water desalination system in a considerable degree due to the large number of the required tubes. This substantially increases logistics expenditure for the construction of the like
5 sea water desalination systems, particularly in remote areas.

Furthermore the requirements to corrosion resistance are particularly high if such sea water desalination systems are operated at various, non-constant operating conditions. As the practical experience with systems in accordance with DE 36 13 871
10 Al has shown, both aluminum and CuNiFe tubes in wind energy-powered steam condensation systems for sea water desalination are subject to considerably more rapid corrosive attack than in corresponding, stationarily run systems with a constant energy supply. As a point of interest, corrosive attack in CuNiFe tubes on the distillate side was found to be considerably more intense than on the sea water side.

15 In addition, in wind energy-powered steam condensation systems for sea water desalination, the risk of scale formation on the evaporator tubes is substantially higher than in stationarily run systems, as has been found under practical conditions. This apparently is founded in the fact that the evaporator tubes run dry during periods of
20 slacking or weak winds. The anti-scaling agents generally used by way of a countermeasure turned out to be inappropriate for solving this problem, for they are only insufficiently capable of delaying the formation of scale. An effective prevention of furring is currently only possible by purging the carbonate in the form of carbon dioxide by means of an acid prior to evaporation of the sea water. This does, however, result in
25 the further problem that owing to errors in the apportioning of acid, an excessively high addition of acid has to be expected, with the evaporator tubes accordingly also having to be corrosion resistant even at low pH values.

The invention is therefore based on the objective of further developing an
30 evaporator tube for a sea water desalination system in such a way that it overcomes the drawbacks of the prior art while furthermore being suited for use in intermittently operated sea water desalination systems.

This object is attained through an evaporator tube having the features of Claim 1.
35 Thus, in accordance with the invention, it is for the first time provided to be formed of a steel that is resistant against sea water and at the same time acid resistant, and to have a wall thickness between 0.1 mm and 0.5 mm.



In particular, the invention for the first time takes leave from the hitherto prevailing prejudice that steel is not suited as a material for evaporator tubes in sea water desalination systems. Namely, it had hitherto merely been considered that only
5 special, highly alloyed steels exhibit the required corrosion resistance at the conditions present in sea water desalination systems, with such steels usually having a very low heat conductivity. In accordance with the invention it has now been realized that it is nevertheless possible to use such a steel while clearly reducing the previously provided wall thicknesses of at least 2 mm without substantially impairing the stability of the
10 arrangement. Thus the inherently existing drawback of a lower heat conductivity of this material is remedied by a reduction of the heat conduction distance. Moreover it was realized in the framework of the invention that heat transfer at the surfaces of the evaporator tubes to the steam or to the sea water is of a substantially greater importance for heat transfer from the distillate steam to the sea water film than heat conduction
15 through the tube wall.

In accordance with the invention, it is now thus for the first time possible to also use evaporator tubes of steel for an economical operation of a sea water desalination system, which moreover results in a substantially higher corrosion resistance than was
20 the case with the conventional evaporator tubes. As such steels are moreover more stable against lower pH values, they may advantageously also be used in systems where acid is added to the sea water prior to the evaporation process, whereby scaling on the evaporator tubes may reliably be prevented. The evaporator tube of the invention thus is also particularly well suited for wind energy-powered sea water desalination systems.

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It is another advantage that tubes of such steels are available at competitive pricing. The wall thickness of the evaporator tube of the invention is then limited to a minimum of about 0.1 mm because of the required mechanical stability. Such very thin tubes are particularly suited for systems where a higher pressure prevails in the tube
30 cavity than on the outside, i.e., for systems where the distillate condenses on the inside of the tube.

Thanks to the advantageous strength properties of the like stainless steels when compared, e.g., with conventional CuNiFe materials, these may in accordance with the
35 invention also be used in systems where a lower pressure prevails inside the tube cavity than on the outside. This is particularly the case with falling film evaporators. Despite



the low wall thickness, buckling of an evaporator tube may thus reliably and lastingly be avoided in accordance with the invention.

5 It is a further advantage that the weight of the evaporator tube and thus also of the bundle of evaporator tubes in a sea water desalination system may be kept low thanks to the wall thickness selected to be low in accordance with the invention.

10 The evaporator tube of the invention may thus be provided and used economically, and is characterized in particular by a high corrosion resistance at good heat transition thanks to the thin wall.

Advantageous developments of the invention are subject matter of the appended claims.

15 Thus the evaporator tube may be formed of steel having material number 1.4565S in accordance with DIN EN 10 088-2 (USA: ASTM/UNS S 34565), being an extremely sea water resistant steel. Then even very thin evaporator tubes attain a sufficient service life of many years. This material, which exhibits a tensile strength R_m of 800 – 1000 N/mm² and an elongation at rupture of at least 30% and a 0.2% permanent elongation
20 limit $R_p 0.2$ of at least 420 N/mm², carries the short designation X3CrNiMnMoNbN 23-17-5-3 and has yielded very good results in practical trials.

25 It was furthermore found to be most suitable for the usual applications if the wall thickness of the evaporator tube is between 0.2 mm and 0.3 mm. Such a wall thickness represents a good compromise between the functional requirements and the handling properties of such evaporator tubes.

30 It is furthermore advantageous if the evaporator tube is formed of a sheet metal and produced by welding, for it may then be furnished at a particularly low cost. Such steel sheets or ribbons may be shaped in the desired manner at low technological expenditure, and welded in order to produce the tube structure. Here it is possible in particular by the use of an automatic laser welding technique to produce high-quality welded seams having a corrosion resistance on a par with that of the tube, so that the connection will not represent a weak point on the evaporator tube of the invention. The
35 evaporator tube of the invention may thus be furnished at even lower cost.



Furthermore a tube end of the evaporator tube may be connected with a tube bottom comprised of the same kind of steel. This has the advantage that the tube bottom necessary for mounting and guiding the evaporator tubes then has the same thermal expansion coefficient as the evaporator tube, and that there is no different corrosion potential, as would be the case with a use of two different metallic materials having a different standard electrode potential in the electrochemical series of metals. In practical experimentation it was found to be particularly advantageous and economical if the tube end is connected with the tube bottom by welding, preferably by laser welding. In the case of a sufficient wall thickness, the tube end may also be welded directly with the tube bottom. Here it should furthermore be considered that the tube bottom not only serves for mounting at the ends of the evaporator tubes, but by means of this tube bottom or of several ones of these tube bottoms, spaces for the evaporating sea water and the condensed distillate may be separated from each other. For this purpose, plastics or rubber seals are traditionally necessary between an evaporator tube and the recess in the tube bottom, which seals may be omitted thanks to welding of these components as provided in accordance with the invention. It was moreover found in practical experimentation that such welding produces a better and more reliable separation of the zones for sea water and distillate than was the case with the aid of seals. Thus the susceptibility to trouble may be reduced substantially in this way. An additional advantage resides in the fact that owing to the omission of the multiplicity of required seals in accordance with the number of evaporator tubes in the sea water desalination system, it is also possible to achieve a considerable cost advantage.

It is moreover advantageous if the cross-section of the evaporator tube differs from a circular shape. In other words, the line of intersection for a cut perpendicular to the tube axis, or an oblique cut, may at least in places differ from the circular shape or from an elliptic shape, which may be brought about by shaping the tubes, e.g., by impressing continuous helices. This results in the generation of additional turbulences in the falling film, whereby the heat transfer may be improved. Another improvement of the heat transfer moreover results from the surface enlargement of the tube wall brought about by shaping. Through such shape changes in the evaporator tube, the falling film may moreover be deflected from the direction occasioned by gravity, which makes it difficult for the liquid film to be disrupted, and reduces the risk of a formation of dry spots not wetted by the falling film. In this way the efficiency of a sea water desalination system may be enhanced, and moreover the risk of scaling on the wall of an evaporator tube is reduced. Shaping of the tube wall preferably is carried out in such a manner that the installation of the evaporator tubes and their connection with the tube bottom is not



made problematic. Such is the case, e.g., if the tube diameter in the shaped zone is not greater in any place than the diameter of the non-shaped tube, and/or if the zones intended for connection with the tube bottoms are not shaped.

5 The evaporator tube of the invention may thus excellently be employed in the known sea water desalination systems, optionally also by retrofitting. It moreover contributes to a substantial improvement of efficiency, reliability and durability of such a sea water desalination system.

10 In addition to the shown embodiment, the invention allows for further configurational approaches.

Thus it is also possible to use, instead of the steel having material number 1.4565S in accordance with DIN EN 10 088-2, another steel having similar properties. Examples
15 herefor are the steels having material numbers in accordance with DIN EN 10 088-2 of 1.4439 (X2CrNiMoN 17-13-5, USA: UNS S31726) and 1.4539 (X1NiCrMoCu 25-20-5, USA: UNS N08904). Moreover it is also possible to employ austenitic stainless steels such as the so-called 6%-Mo steels, among which there are AL-6XN, 1925 hMo SB8, 25-6Mo, 254 SMO, 20Mo-6, YUS 170, 2419 MoN, B66, 3127 hMo, 654 SMO, among
20 others (UNS No: N08367, N08932, N08926, S31254, N08026, N08925, S31266, N08031, S32654). Furthermore it is possible to use titanium or a titanium alloy as a material for the evaporator tube.

25 The evaporator tube may furthermore also be manufactured by extrusion or the like.